AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Title of Invention

Please substitute the following for the title now appearing in the currently filed specification:

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY INCLUDING PAD MEMBERS HAVING DIFFERENT LENGTH

Please replace paragraph [0032] with the following amended paragraph:

[0032] Referring now to FIG. 4A and FIG. 4B, there is shown a pad 40, which can be a data pad or a gate pad, according to the principles of the present invention. Tha pad 40 is connected to an electrode link 23 having a relatively long length. As can be seen from FIG. 4A, the length of a transparent electrode 28 overlapping and in contact with a pattern 16 is lengthened over the prior art by a length Lpx11 the extends in the pixel area direction. As the unit area contact resistance between the ~~pattern~~ electrode pad 16 amd the transparant electrode 28 by the length Lpx11 increases the contact area, reduces the contact resistance, and compensates for the relatively high resistance of the relatively long electride line 23.

Please replace paragraph [0033] with the following amended paragraph:

[0033] The pad shown in FIG. 4B is connected to an electrode link 25 having a relatively small length. As can be seen from FIG. 4B, the length of the transparent electrode [[30]] 28 is lengthened by a distance Lpx12, which is less than the distance Lpx11. Lenghtening the transparent electrode [[30]] 28 by Lpx12 increases the contact area somewhat,

correspondingly reduces the contact resistance, and compensates for the resistance of the electrode link 25 having a relatively small length.

Please replace paragraph [0034] with the following amended paragraph:

[0034] An additional length of the pad, that is, the transparent electrode ~~patterns~~ pattern 28 ~~or30~~ compensates for a resistance difference according to the length of the electrode link to make a signal wire having an equivalent resistance determined by the following formula: (Equation)

Please replace paragraph [0035] with the following amended paragraph:

[0035] Where Lpx1 represents an additional length of the transparent electrode pattern 28 ~~or 30~~, Ravg represents an average resistance of the link, Tpxl represents the thickness of the transparent electrode pattern (28 ~~or30~~), Wpxl represents a width of the transparent electrode pattern 28 ~~or 30~~, and p represents a non-resistance value of the transparent electrode pattern 28 ~~or 30~~.

Please replace paragraph [0036] with the following amended paragraph:

[0036] If the transparent electrode pattern 28 ~~or 30~~ is formed on a basis of an additional length Lpx11 or Lpx12 of the transparent electrode pattern 28 ~~or 30~~ of the pad determined bythe above formula, then it is possible to compensate for a resistance difference according to the length of the electrode link 23 or 25, thereby forming signal conductors having the same resistance. The large resistance of a long electrode link 23 can be compensated by increasing the length of the transparent electrode pattern 28 in the pixel direction by relatively large length. On the other hand, the small resistance value of a short electrode link 25 can be

compensating by only slightly increasing the length of the transparent electrode pattern [[30]] 28. The sectional structure of a pad portion having the transparent electrode pattern 28 ~~or 30~~ is as shown in FIG. 3. The transparent electrode pattern 28 ~~or 30~~ contacts a pad portion (not shown), which is provided to a TCP (Tape Carrier Package) loaded with a driving circuit, through the contact area 20, as shown in FIGS. 4A and 4B.

Please replace paragraph [0054] with the following amended paragraph:

[0054] Referring to FIGS. 9A and 9B, there is shown an electrode link 93 and 95 according to a first embodiment of the present invention. In FIG. 9A, the electrode link 93 being connected to an electrode pad 92 included in a pad 90 has a relatively long length. The electrode link 93 is formed to have a width Wlink1 wider than that of the prior art. This aims to compensate for a relatively large resistance value loaded on a relatively long electrode link 93, and reduce a large resistance value of the [[pad]] electrode link 93. The transparent electrode 96 is in contact with a pad portion (not shown), which is provided to a TCP (Tape Carrier Package) loaded with a driving circuit, through the contact area 94.

Please replace paragraph [0055] with the following amended paragraph:

[0055] The [[pad]] electrode link 95 shown in FIG. 9B being connected to the electrode pad 92 has a relatively short length. As can be seen from FIG. 9B, [[a]] the electrode link [[85]] 95 is formed to have a width Wlink2, which is less than the width Wlink1.Controlling the width of the electrode link 95 in the Wlink2 reduces the resistance and compensates for the resistance of the electrode link having a relatively short length.

Please replace paragraph [0056] with the following amended paragraph:

[0056] The controlled width of the electrode link 95, that is, the electrode link ~~pattern~~ 93 or 95 compensates for a resistance difference according to the length of the electrode link 93 or 95 to make a signal wire having an equivalent resistance.

Please replace paragraph [0057] with the following amended paragraph:

[0057] If the electrode link ~~patten~~ 93 or 95 is formed on a basis of a controlled width Wlink1 or Wlinkl2, then it is possible to compensate for a resistance difference according to the length of the electrode link 93 or 95, thereby forming signal conductors having the same resistance. The large resistance of a long electrode link can be compensated by forming the electrode link ~~pattern~~ 93 is a relatively wide width Wlink1. On the other hand, the small resistance value of a short electrode link can be compensating by only forming the electrode link ~~pattern~~ 95 in a slightly wide width Wlink2.